

149. *C. labiata*, *D'Orbigny*. *Hyalaea inflexa*, *Pér. & Les.*
 150. *Clio pyramidata*, *Browne*.
 151. *C. lanceolata*, *De Bl.*
 152. *C. cuspidata*, *Lam.*

The species first named in italics appear to be new to science; those to which an asterisk is prefixed I consider peculiarly northern; and that to which a dagger is prefixed I consider peculiarly southern or Mediterranean. All the other species had been dredged by me in the 'Porcupine' cruise of 1870 off the western coasts of Spain and Portugal. The result shows that out of the 152 species in the above list, 11 are new, 3 northern, 1 southern, and 137 'Porcupine.' When M. de Folin has completed his examination of the sifted material, other species will in all probability have to be added to the list.

XXXIX.—*Descriptions of five new Species of Shells from Uruguay.* By EDGAR A. SMITH.

THE shells about to be described were collected by Dr. Coppingier, of H.M.S. 'Alert,' at present stationed in the Straits of Magellan for the purpose of surveying and exploration. The specimens from that region will shortly be treated upon elsewhere; and as those now characterized have a distinct geographical distribution, it is deemed advisable to publish their descriptions separately.

Nassa (Cæsia) simplex.

Shell rather thin, dirty whitish or pinkish white, with some small indistinct red spots or stains beneath the suture between the ribs. Whorls six and a half. Two apical ones smooth, the rest convex, separated by a deep suture, longitudinally plicated and transversely ridged and sulcated. Plicæ not very prominent, about seventeen in number on the penultimate whorl; spiral sulci shallow, cutting through the folds, rather narrower than the interstices, about seven on the upper whorls, two or three of them at the upper part being closer together than the rest. Last whorl sulcated throughout, with the plicæ attenuated beneath, yet extending to the base. Aperture small, somewhat irregularly circular, dirty brownish within; outer lip thin at the edge, with an exterior varix, very feebly lirate within. Columella arcuate at the middle, covered with a small callosity bearing an elongate transverse inconspicuous tubercle at the upper part, and some smaller and less distinct ones beneath. Length 12 millims., diam. 7; aperture $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, $3\frac{1}{3}$ wide.

Hab. $36^{\circ} 47'$ S. lat., $55^{\circ} 17'$ W. long., 28 fms. Off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

This is a dull unornamental species, and chiefly characterized by the convexity of the whorls, the depth of the suture, and the feebleness of the sculpture.

Trochus (Ziziphinus) Coppereri.

Shell thin, shortly conical, rather shining, and somewhat iridescent, owing to the thinness of the calcareous layer above the pearl, very pale olive on the body-whorl, becoming darker on the upper volutions and reddish at the apex, ornamented with a series of minute red dots at the upper part of the whorls, just beneath the suture, and a second series on an angle at the middle of them, with a third series around the periphery of the last volution, and some rather larger spots around the umbilical region. Whorls seven; the first three or four somewhat convex, with three coarse spiral lira. Antepenultimate whorl flat, sloping above, with an acute angle a little above the base, spirally lirated; lira little raised, with the exception of that at the angle and one immediately beneath the suture, which is very prettily beaded. Penultimate like the preceding, but with the sculpture less pronounced and the angle nearer the middle. Last whorl still more feebly sculptured, the beading having become obsolete. It is biangulated at the middle, and the space between the two angles is flat, giving the shell a very angular aspect. Base a little convex, concentrically striated, white at the middle, with a conspicuous depression at the umbilical region, which is surrounded by three or four strong lira. Lines of growth fine. Aperture oblique, irregularly pentagonal, smooth, and beautifully pearly. Columella arcuate above, obliquely straightish inferiorly. Height 13 millims., diam. max. 14, min. 12.

Hab. $36^{\circ} 47'$ S. lat., $55^{\circ} 17'$ W. long., 28 fms. Off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

This beautiful shell is very distinct in form and character from any other in the genus.

Nucula uruguensis.

Shell ovate, somewhat ventricose, moderately thick, olive, smooth, with fine concentric lines of growth, bluish white within, not very iridescent except upon the muscular scars, very inequilateral. Anterior end rounded, posterior obtusely angulated. Front dorsal margin curved, not oblique near the umbo; posterior a little oblique, subperpendicular or almost at right angles to the anterior slope; lower or ventral edge regularly arcuate, forming an obtuse angle at its junction with the hinder dorsal margin, smooth within. Umboes rather prominent and acute. Teeth long, acute, about twenty behind the ligamental pit, and nine in front. Pit itself small, narrow,

nearly in a line with the front dorsal slope. Length 9 millims., diam. 12, thickness 7.

Hab. $36^{\circ} 47'$ S. lat., $55^{\circ} 17'$ W. long., 28 fms. Off the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, Uruguay.

This species is not unlike *N. obliqua*, Lamarck, as figured in Hanley's monograph in Sowerby's 'Thesaurus Conch.' fig. 150. It is, however, much more ventricose, has more of an angle at the anterior end, and the inner margin is not minutely crenulated. The teeth are remarkable on account of their length and sharpness. There are three specimens of different sizes from the above locality. The largest is of a brownish-olive colour, the intermediate one greenish olive, and the smallest of a still lighter tint.

Corbula Tryoni.

Shell a little inequilateral, small, very inequivalue, dirty white, sharply rounded behind, scarcely beaked, and rather squarely truncated anteriorly. Upper or smaller valve smooth near the beaks, then exhibiting three or four strong concentric ridges or stages of growth, which do not continue beyond a slight angle running from the apex to the anterior ventral extremity, the shell thus far, with the exception of that portion close to the apex, being very finely radiately striated and destitute of epidermis. Beyond this point the rest of the surface (about half the diameter of the valve) is clothed with a finely wrinkled epidermis. Lower valve also smooth in the umbonal region, then closely and strongly ribbed, the ribs becoming very fine, or almost disappearing, on a somewhat raised rounded arcuate ridge from the apex to the anterior ventral end. This prominence or ridge has a faint depression on each side. Teeth one in each valve, that of the lower the larger. Diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millims., length 5, thickness 4.

Hab. $32^{\circ} 45'$ S. lat., $50^{\circ} 39'$ W. long., 48 fms. East of Uruguay.

This, so far as I can ascertain, is the first record of a *Corbula* from the eastern side of South America. I have much pleasure in naming this interesting species after Mr. Tryon, who has given, in the 'American Journal of Conchology,' a valuable catalogue of this genus.

Crassatella uruguayensis.

Shell compressed, subquadrate; anterior side broad, squarish, margin but very little curved; posterior end narrowing and rounded. Dorsal lines on each side of the umbones forming an angle of about fifty degrees. Hinder slope rather sudden, a trifle concave, anterior rather longer and a little curved outwardly. Ventral margin arcuate, but only slightly so. Sculpture consisting of concentric furrows and intermediate ridges, coarsest at the centre of the valves and towards the apex, and stopping short at the lunule and anterior dorsal area, both of

which are narrow, especially the latter, and defined by distinct margins. Colour light brown, covered with a very thin epidermis. Interior whitish, inclining to a pinkish tint towards the umbones; and the extreme outer edge is pinkish red and smooth. Hinge composed of a single tooth in the right valve, and two diverging ones in the left. Lateral teeth in right valve consisting of a thin marginal raised acute ridge extending nearly as far as the anterior dorsal slope. A similar ridge is met with in the left valve, only on the posterior dorsal margin. In each valve on the opposite side to the ridge is a narrow groove for the reception of the ridge in the opposing valve. Muscular scars small, posterior one the narrower. Diam. 15 millims., length $12\frac{1}{2}$, thickness 6.

Hab. $32^{\circ} 45'$ S. lat., $50^{\circ} 39'$ W. long., 48 fms. East of Uruguay.

This species is remarkable on account of the squareness of its form, especially at the anterior extremity.

XL.—*Description of a new Species of Arvicola from Northern India.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S., British Museum.

AMONG the collections received by the British Museum from the India Museum at South Kensington was a specimen labelled and entered in the catalogue as *Cricetus songarus* (Pall.) *. When the skull was extracted, however, it proved to be, not a *Cricetus*, but an *Arvicola*, quite distinct from any species yet described. It was collected in Kumaon by Capt. (now Lieut.-Gen.) R. Strachey, after whom I propose to name the species

Arvicola Stracheyi, sp. n.

General colour of the fur above pale brownish grey, the hairs being of a slaty blue colour for three fourths of their length and their ends being brownish yellow tipped with black. On the belly the light tips are replaced by pure white. Ears rather short, scarcely showing beyond the fur, and thickly clothed with hair coloured like that on the back. Feet and tail pure white, the latter with a terminal pencil of hairs nearly half an inch long. Thumbs quite rudimentary.

The dentition of this species is very interesting, as the third upper molar is of a most remarkable type, and one apparently peculiar to the Arvicolas of this region, the only other species at all resembling *A. Stracheyi* in this respect being *A. Stoliczkanæ*, Blanf. †, from Yarkand and Ladak; but even in that the peculiarity is not so strongly marked.

* Horsfield, Cat. Mamm. Mus. E.I. Comp. p. 145 (1851).

† W. Blanford, J. A. S. B. 1875, pt. ii. p. 147; Mamm. Yark. Exped. p. 43, pl. viii. fig. 1 (animal), pl. x. b. fig. 2 (skull and teeth).